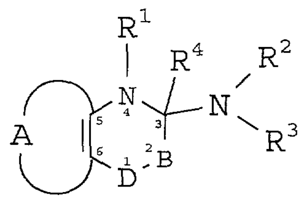
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for reducing the consumption of fat-containing food, said method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of the general formula (I)



(I)

wherein

B represents >NR^5 or >CR^5R^6, wherein R^5 and R^6 independently are hydrogen; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; or C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}-alkenyl or C_{2-6}-alkynyl optionally mono- or poly-substituted with halogen; or R^5 and R^4 together represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 2 and 3 of formula (I);

D represents - $S(=O)_2$- or -S(=O)-; or

D-B represents -$S(=O)(R^7)$=N-

wherein R^7 is C_{1-6}-alkyl; or aryl or heteroaryl optionally mono- or polysubstituted with halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, aryloxy, arylalkoxy, nitro, amino, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, cyano, acyl, or C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl;

R^1 is hydrogen; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; or C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}- alkenyl or C_{2-6}-alkynyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen and R^4 is hydrogen; or R^4 together with R^5 represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 2 and 3 of formula (I); or R^1 together with R^4 represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 3 and 4 of formula (I);

R^2 is hydrogen; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; or C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}- alkenyl or C_{2-6}-alkynyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen;

R^3 is R^8; $-OR^8$; $-C(=X)R^8$; $-NR^8R^9$; bicycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl or heteroarylalkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, aryloxy, arylalkoxy, nitro, amino, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, cyano, oxo, acyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl; or aryl substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl;

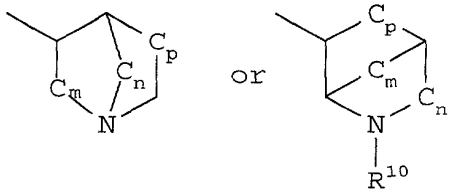
wherein R^8 is hydrogen; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl or (C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl)C_{1-6}-alkyl, the C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl group optionally being mono- or poly substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; a 3-6 membered saturated ring system comprising one or more nitrogen-, oxygen- or sulfur atoms; or straight or branched C_{1-18}-alkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, C_{1-6}-alkylthio, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, aryl, aryloxy, arylalkoxy, nitro, amino, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, cyano, oxo, formyl, acyl, carboxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl, or carbamoyl;

X is O or S;

R^9 is hydrogen; C_{1-6}-alkyl; C_{2-6}-alkenyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl optionally mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; or

R^8 and R^9 together with the nitrogen atom form a 3-12 membered mono- or bicyclic system, in which one or more of the carbon atoms may be exchanged with nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, each of these ring systems optionally being mono- or poly substituted with halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl, nitro, amino, cyano, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, oxo; or

R^3 is



wherein n, m, p independently are 0,1,2,3 and R^{10} is hydrogen; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{2-6}-alkenyl or C_{2-6}-alkynyl optionally mono- or polysubstituted with halogen; or

R^2 and R^3 together with the nitrogen atom forms a 3-12 membered mono- or bicyclic system,

in which one or more of the carbon atoms may be exchanged with nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, each of these ring systems optionally being mono- or poly substituted with halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl, nitro, amino, cyano, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino or oxo;

A together with carbon atoms 5 and 6 of formula (I) represents a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic system comprising one or more nitrogen-, oxygen- or sulfur atoms, the heterocyclic systems optionally being mono- or poly substituted with halogen; C_{1-12}-alkyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl; nitro; amino; cyano; cyanomethyl; perhalomethyl; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino; sulfamoyl; C_{1-6}-alkylthio; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfonyl; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfinyl; C_{1-6}-alkylcarbonylamino; arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl-C_{1-6}-alkyl; carbamyl; carbamyl- methyl; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminocarbonyl; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminothiocarbonyl; ureido; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminocarbonylamino, thioureido; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminothiocarbonyl- amino; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminosulfonyl; carboxy; carboxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl; acyl; aryl, arylalkyl, aryloxy, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; (1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)- or (1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)-C_{1-6}-alkyl the oxadiazolyl group optionally being substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; or a 5 - 6 membered nitrogen containing ring, optionally substituted with phenyl or C_{1-6}-alkyl; or

a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base including all optical isomers of compounds of formula (I), some of which are optically active, and also their mixtures including racemic mixtures, or any tautomeric form thereof.

2. The method according to claim 1 wherein the fat-containing food contains from 10 kcal% fat.

3. The method according to claim 1 wherein the fat-containing food contains at least about 15 kcal% fat.

4. The method according to claim 1 wherein the fat-containing food contains at least about 30 kcal% fat.

5. The method according to claim 1 wherein the fat-containing food contains at least about 45 kcal% fat.

6. The method according to claim 1 wherein the food consumption is related to snacking.

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein B is $>NR^5$ and R^5 and R^4 together represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 2 and 3 of formula (I).

8. The method according to claim 1, wherein D is $-S(=O)_2-$.

9. The method according to claim 1, wherein R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}-alkyl.

10. The method according to claim 1, wherein R^3 is R^8, $-OR^8$, NR^8R^9 or aryl, the aryl groups optionally being substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl;
wherein
R^8 is hydrogen; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; (C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl)C_{1-6}-alkyl; a 3 - 6 membered saturated ring system comprising one, two or three nitrogen-, oxygen- or sulfur atoms; or straight or branched C_{1-18}-alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, C_{1-6}-alkylthio, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl or aryl,
R^9 is hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; or
R^8 and R^9 together with the nitrogen atom form a 4 - 6 membered ring.

11. The method according to claim 1, wherein R^3 is secondary C_{3-6}-alkyl, tertiary C_{4-6}-alkyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl or (C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl)methyl.

12. The method according to claim 1, wherein A together with carbon atoms 5 and 6 of formula (I) forms a 5 membered heterocyclic system containing one hetero atom selected from nitrogen and sulfur, the heterocyclic system optionally being mono- or disubstituted with halogen; C_{1-12}-alkyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; cyano; cyanomethyl; perhalomethyl; sulfamoyl; C_{1-6}-alkylthio; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfonyl; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfinyl; arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl-C_{1-6}-alkyl; carbamylmethyl; carboxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl; aryloxy; (1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)- or (1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)C_{1-6}-alkyl, the oxadiazolyl group optionally being substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; acyl or a 5 - 6 membered nitrogen containing ring, optionally substituted with phenyl or C_{1-6}-alkyl.

13. The method according to claim 1, wherein A together with carbon atoms 5 and 6 of

formula (I) forms a 5 membered heterocyclic system containing two hetero atoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, the heterocyclic system optionally being substituted with halogen; C_{1-12}-alkyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; cyano; cyanomethyl; perhalomethyl; sulfamoyl; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfonyl; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfinyl; arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl-C_{1-6}-alkyl; carbamylmethyl; carboxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl; aryloxy; (1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)- or (1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)C_{1-6}-alkyl, the oxadiazolyl group optionally being substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; acyl; or a 5 - 6 membered nitrogen containing ring, optionally substituted with phenyl or C_{1-6}-alkyl.

14. The method according to claim 1, wherein A together with carbon atoms 5 and 6 of formula (I) forms a 6 membered aromatic heterocyclic system containing one, two or three nitrogen atoms, the heterocyclic system optionally being substituted with halogen; C_{1-12}-alkyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; cyano; cyanomethyl; perhalomethyl; sulfamoyl; C_{1-6}-alkylthio; C_{1-6}alkylsulfonyl; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfinyl; arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, the aryll group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl-C_{1-6}-alkyl; carbamylmethyl; carboxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl: aryloxy; (1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)- or (1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)C_{1-6}-alkyl, the oxadiazolyl group optionally being substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; acyl; or a 5 - 6 membered nitrogen containing ring, optionally substituted with phenyl or C_{1-6}-alkyl.

15. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound of formula (I) is
6-Chloro-3-(1,2-dimethylpropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-ethylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
(R)-6-Chloro-3-(1-phenylethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
3-Allylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-cyclopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-hexylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-tetradecylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-methylamino-4H-thieno[3,2,e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
3-Benzylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2,e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-octylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-isobutylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-(4-phenylbutyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-(1,5-dimethylhexyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

6-Chloro-3-propylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
(R)-6-Chloro-3-(2-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
(S)-6-Chloro-3-(2-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
(R)-3-sec-Butylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
3-Butylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
3-Isopropylamino-7-methyl-4,7-dihydro-pyrazolo[4,3-e][1,2,4]thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; or

a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base including all optical isomers of compounds of formula (I), some of which are optically active, and also their mixtures including racemic mixtures, or any tautomeric form thereof.

16. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound of formula (I) is 6-Chloro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; or

a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base including all optical isomers of compounds of formula (I), some of which are optically active, and also their mixtures including racemic mixtures, or any tautomeric form thereof.

17. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound of formula (I) is
3-Hydrazino-4H-pyrido[4,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
3-Benzylamino-4H-pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
3-(R)-(1-Phenylethylamino)-4H-pyrido[4,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
3-(S)-(1-Phenylethylamino)-4H-pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
3-Benzylamino-7-chloro-4H-pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
7-Chloro-3-(R)-(1-phenylethylamino)-4H-pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
7-Chloro-3-(S)-(1'-phenylethylamino)-4H-pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
3-Benzylamino-4H-pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
3-(R)-(1-Phenylethylamino)-4H-pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
3-(S)-(1-Phenylethylamino)-4H-pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
3-(Hexylamino)-4H- pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
7-Chloro-3-hexylamino-4H- pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
3-Octylamino-4H- pyrido[4,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
7-Chloro-3-octylamino-4H- pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
3-Allylamino-4H- pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

3-Allylamino-7-chloro-4H-pyrido[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

7-Chloro-3-(2-methoxy-1-methylethyl)amino-4H-pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

3-(2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl)amino-4H-pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

3-(2-Hydroxy-1-methylethyl)amino-4H-pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

3-Benzylamino-2-methyl-2H-pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

2-Isopropylamino-3,3-dimethoxy-3H-pyrido[2,3-b][1,4]thiazine 4,4-dioxide; or

a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base including all optical isomers of compounds of formula (I), some of which are optically active, and also their mixtures including racemic mixtures, or any tautomeric form thereof.

18. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound of formula (I) is

7-Cyano-3-isopropylamino-6-methyl-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

7-Cyano-6-methyl-3-propylamino-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

6-Chloro-3-isopentylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

6-Chloro-3-(1-methylheptyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

6-Chloro-3-(1-ethylpentyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

6-Chloro-3-(2-methylbutyl)amino- 4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

6-Chloro-3-(1-methylhexyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

6-Chloro-3-cyclopentylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

6-Chloro-3-cyclohexylmethylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

Ethyl 3-(6-chloro-1,4-dihydro-1,1-dioxothieno[3,2-e]-1λ^6,2,4-thiadiazin-3-ylamino)-butanoate;

3-(6-Chloro-1,4-dihydro-1,1-dioxothieno[3,2-e]-1λ^6,2,4-thiadiazin-3-ylamino)butanoic acid;

6-Chloro-3-(3-hydroxy-1-methylpropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

(R)-6-Chloro-3-(1-phenylethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

(S)-3-sec-Butylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

6-Chloro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

6-Chloro-3-cyclopentylamino-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

6-Bromo-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

3-Isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

6-Fluoro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

3-Cyclobutylamino-5,6-dimethyl-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

3-Cyclopentylamino-5,6-dimethyl-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

3-Isopropylamino-6,7-dimethyl-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

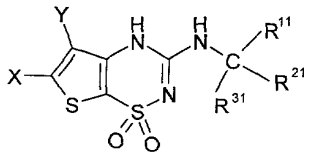
3-Cyclobutylamino-6,7-dimethyl-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

3-Cyclopentylamino -6,7-dimethyl-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

5-Chloro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
5-Chloro-3-propylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
5-Chloro-3-cyclopentylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
5-Chloro-6-methyl-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-chloro-3-isopropylamino-5-methyl-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-chloro-3-cyclopentylamino-5-methyl-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Fluoro-3-propylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Fluoro-3-cyclopentylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
5-Fluoro-3-propylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
5-Fluoro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
3-Isopropylamino-7-methyl-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-cyclobutylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
(±)-3-exo-Bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
(R)-6-Chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Bromo-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
5,6-Dibromo-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-cyclohexylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-(furan-2-ylmethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-(1-ethylpropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Bromo-3-cyclopentylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-(2-methylallyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Cyano-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; or

a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base including all optical isomers of compounds of formula (I), some of which are optically active, and also their mixtures including racemic mixtures, or any tautomeric form thereof.

19. The method according to claim 1, wherein the general formula (I) is



(Ia)

wherein

X and Y independently are hydrogen, halogen, perhalomethyl, C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxy;

R^{11}, R^{21} and R^{31} independently are C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{2-6}-alkenyl, C_{2-6}-alkynyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, carboxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl or aryl, all of which are optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with halogen, hydroxy, oxo, or aryl; or

R^{11} is as defined above and R^{21}-C-R^{31} form a C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl group, optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, perhalomethyl, halogen, hydroxy or aryl; or

-$CR^{11}R^{21}R^{31}$ form a 4- to 12-membered bicyclic or tricyclic carbocyclic system, optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, perhalomethyl, halogen, hydroxy or aryl; or

a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base including all optical isomers of compounds of formula (Ia), some of which are optically active, and also their mixtures including racemic mixtures, or any tautomeric form thereof.

20. The method according to claim 19, wherein X is halogen and Y is hydrogen.

21. The method according to claim 20, wherein X is chloro.

22. The method according to claim 19, wherein R^{11}, R^{21} and R^{31} all are C_{1-6}-alkyl.

23. The method according to claim 19, wherein R^{11} is methyl.

24. The method according to claim 19, wherein R^{21}-C-R^{31} forms a C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl group.

25. The method according to claim 19, wherein -$CR^{11}R^{21}R^{31}$ forms a tricyclic carbocyclic system.

26. The method according to claim 19, wherein the compound of formula (Ia) is
3-tert-Butylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-(1,1-dimethylpropylamino)-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclopropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-(2-hydroxy-1,1-dimethylethylamino)-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutylamino)-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

3-(1-Adamantyl)amino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
1-(6-Chloro-1,4-dihydro-1,1-dioxo-thieno[3,2-e]-1λ^6,2,4-thiadiazin-3-ylamino)-cyclopropane-carboxylic acid ethyl ester;
6-Chloro-3-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-(1-hydroxymethylcyclopentyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
1-(6-Chloro-1,4-dihydro-1,1-dioxo-thieno[3,2-e]-1λ^6,2,4-thiadiazin-3-ylamino)-cyclopropane-carboxylic acid;
6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclobutyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclohexyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclopentyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;
6-Chloro-3-(1-ethylcyclobutyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; or

a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base including all optical isomers of compounds of formula (Ia), some of which are optically active, and also their mixtures including racemic mixtures, or any tautomeric form thereof.

27. The method according to claim 19, wherein the compound of formula (Ia) is 6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclopropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide, or a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base including all optical isomers of compounds of formula (Ia), some of which are optically active, and also their mixtures including racemic mixtures, or any tautomeric form thereof.

28. A method for reducing the consumption of fat-containing food, said method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a potassium channel agonist.

29. The method according to claim 28 wherein the fat-containing food contains at least about 10 kcal% fat.

30. The method according to claim 28 wherein the fat-containing food contains at least about 15 kcal% fat.

31. The method according to claim 28 wherein the fat-containing food contains at least about 30 kcal% fat.

32. The method according to claim 28 wherein the fat-containing food contains at least about 45 kcal% fat.

33. The method according to claim 28 wherein the food consumption is related to snacking.

34. The method according to claim 28 wherein the potassium channel agonist is diazoxide.

35. The method according to claim 28 wherein the potassium channel agonist is a β-cell selective potassium channel agonist.

36. The method according to claim 1 wherein the compound is present in a pharmaceutical composition in a form suitable for oral administration.

37. A method for reducing or lowering the consumption of fat food comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or (Ia) defined in anyone of the preceding claims 1-27, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

38. A method for reducing or lowering the consumption of fat food comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a potassium channel agonist defined in anyone of the preceding claims 28-35, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

39. A method according to any of the claims 37-38 wherein the fat food contains from 10 kcal% fat.

40. A method according to any of the claims 37-38 wherein the fat food contains from 15 kcal% fat.

41. A method according to any of the claims 37-38 wherein the fat food contains from 30 kcal% fat.

42. A method according to any of the claims 37-38 wherein the fat food contains from 45 kcal% fat.

43. A method according to any of the claims 37-38 wherein the fat food consumption is related to snacking.